

ART. XII.—*Magnetic Deflection of β -Rays: Tabulation of v against RH assuming Lorentz Theory.*

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The negative electron, when it possesses a velocity v cms/sec, is deflected by a uniform magnetic field, H gauss, at right angles to its direction of motion, into a circular path of radius R cms. such that $RH = vm/e$, m grams being the transverse mass of the negative electron for a velocity v cms/sec. $m = m_0\phi(\beta)$, where $\beta = v/V$, V cms/sec being the velocity of light. In experiments on cathode and β rays it is frequently necessary to calculate the velocity of the rays when RH is known. Since e/m_0 is now well known, and Lorentz's theory that $m = m_0(1 - \beta^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ has been confirmed by Bucherer, it is convenient to tabulate v with RH as argument.

The following values for e/m_0 have been obtained by different observers:—

Bucher	1908	...	1.763×10^7 E.M.U. gm ⁻¹
Classen	1908	...	1.776
Wolz	1909	...	1.767
Lerp	1911	...	1.72
Malassez	1911	...	1.769
Bestelmeyer	1911	...	1.75
Bestelmeyer	1911	...	1.766
Alberti	1912	...	1.756
Jones	1914	...	1.75

From a consideration of these the value 1.763×10^7 was chosen for e/m_0 . The velocity of light was taken as 2.9986×10^{10} cms/sec.

The table expresses RH in gauss-cms and v in 10^8 cms/sec. Example: If $RH = 2315$ gauss-cms. then $v = 241.64 \times 10^8$ cms./sec.

